and Bangladesh, during the first six month of the previous year were as given below : 1993-94 as compared to the same period of '

Month	Tourist Arrivals		Percentage Change
	1992-93	1993-94	1993-94/1992 93
April	1,00,038	94,387	—5.6 ,
May	84,009	78,723	—6.3
June	91,545	89,012	—2.8
July	1,21,625	1,20,655	-9.8
August .	1,19,993	1,11,791	-5.8
September	1,02,359	1,01,674	-0.7
Total	6,19,559	5,96,242	-3.8

(c) and (d) The decline in tourist arrivals would affect the occupancy in hotels, reliable atistics on the subject are not available.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The efforts being taken by the Govern. ment to increase the inflow of international tourists include improvement of infrastructural facilities for tourists in the country and strengthening of publicity and marketing efforts in the overseas markets.

Proposal for new tourist spots in J & K

1320. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is afact that military in Jammu an urism industry in that state;

(b) whether Government are considering new tourist spots at Sanasar, Patni Top and Kud in that State which are comparatively outside the influence of militants; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also consi-dering development of alterntaive tourists spots in other States to cater to tourists particularly those from abroad, who preferred to visit Kashmir if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABt AZAD): (a) Tourism in the Kashmir Valley has been adversely affected due to militancy.

(b) and (c) The development of new tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government extends financial assistance based on projects fielded by State Governments. Recently, a project for Construction of five huts at Patnitop has been received. Some States like Himachal Pradesh, hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim are encouraged to develop tourism infrastructure.

Attracting Japanese Tourists to India

1321. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Ministei of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Japanese tourists prefer to visit those countries which can provide good golf-playing facilities;

(b) if so, what measures are being taken by Government to promote golf-playing facilities in India to attract more Japanese tourists and

(c) whether other attractions are being offered by Government to attract more tourists from Japan; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Japanese tourists visit countries offering facilities for leisure, recreation' shopping, culture and history. Golf is also an attraction.

(b) Central Department of Tourism has identified four golf circuits in India for dew"

opment of 28 golf courses of international standards.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism makes sustained and continuous effort to improve tourism products for attracting more Japanese tourists.

Forfeiture of airfare of no-show passengers of IA

1322. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fare of no" show passengers of the Indian Airlines is foreiletd; if so, what are the rules and regulations in this respect;

(b) what was the number of no-show passengers on the Indian Airlines during 1992 and 1993 and from how many of them the fare was forfeited and the total amount of money realised; and

(c) whether Government would consider reviewing the rules regarding no-show passen. gers and bring them in line with domestic airlines in other countries, which normally do not forfeit money paid by the no-siiow passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHTJLAM NAB AZAD) : (a) In the case of'No-show' passengers, the basic fare is not refunded. Fuel surcharge. IATT and Passenger Service Fee are refunded to the passengers.

(b) No separate account for cancellation charges is maintained in respect of 'No-show-passengers.

(c) Indian Airlines levies 'No-show' charges on domestic services to avoid fictiiious and tentative bookings in order to provide better services to its passengers.

विमानपत्तन परिषद की बैठक

1323. श्री गोपाल सिंह जी० सोलंकी : क्या नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमानपत्तन परिषद की तीसरी बैठक नवम्बर, 1993 को दिल्ली में हुई थी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) विमानन उद्योग में तेजी से हो रहे आर्थिक परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्मेलन में क्या निर्णय लिए गए थे ?

नागर विमानन और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): (क) से (ग) : वर्ल्ड एसेम्बली एण्ड कान्फ्रेंस आफ एअरपोर्ट काउंसिल इन्टर-नेशनल की बैठक नवम्बर, 1993 में नई दिल्ली में हुई थी । कान्फ्रेंस की थीम "एअरपोर्ट इक-नोमिक्स इन दी टरबूलेंट 1990 एण्ड बीयोन्ड" थी । एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र में विश्व औसत उच्चतर संवद्धि, परिणामी विस्तार कार्यक्रम तथा एअरपोर्ट के लिए वित्त-व्यवस्था प्रमुख विषयों में से ये जिन पर कान्फ्रेंस में चर्चा और बहस हुई ।

कान्फ्रेंस का उद्देश्य मुद्दों पर विचार करना था । कोई निर्णय लेना अपेक्षित नहीं था ।

Turnover of AIR India

1324. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air India Chairman recently presented a dividend cheque of Rs. 39.17 crores to the Ministry;

(b) what was the turnover for the corresponding period; and

(c) what would be the net. asset value of Air India as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, -Sir. The dividend of Rs. 39.17 crores was for the years 1989-90, 1991-92 and 1992-93, Turnover during these years was :

1989-90	. .	Rs. 1428.48 crores
1991-92	. .	Rs. 2072'.79crores
1992-93	, .	Rs. 2^8,3.19 crores

(c) Net Asset Value (NAV) can be worked out after revaluaticto of isseWof Air india, at current market value. This has not been done, so far.